

# THE NASHVILLE GLOBE.

"All things come to them that wait, providing they tustle while they wait."—Charles W. Anderson. "Get out of our sunshine."—R. E. Boyd.

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## TENNESSEE G. O. P. ON A RAMPAGE

### State Republican Convention Goes at it Rough.

### EVIDENTLY SEE THE NEED OF NEW FURNITURE.

**BROWNLOW-OLIVER-AUSTIN MEN  
CAPTURE EVANS GUARD AND  
TAKE CHARGE OF HALL—AP-  
PEARED ON THE SCENE AT SIX  
O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING—  
MR. EVANS' CROWD GIVEN A  
DOSE OF THEIR OWN MEDI-  
CINE—THE FOXY BROWNLOW  
TURNS THE "TRAY AROUND"—  
MOST DISORDERLY CONVEN-  
TION.**

The National Committee will have to decide which of the Tennessee aggregation is regular and which is irregular—which are the bolters and which the orderlies.

No crowd of Negroes anywhere on earth, with one one-hundredth part of the intelligence, would have been guilty of precipitating such disorder as was seen in the legislative halls of the Tennessee State Capitol on Wednesday, March 25. There was an effort made to hold two republican state conventions at the same time in the same hall, which was entirely too small for one, and to have both chairmen occupy the same platform, the opposing sides being the Evans-Sanders-Hale and the Oliver-Brownlow-Austin factions, each side claiming the right.

The determination of both factions to control was shown by the precautions of the former in laying plans and the shrewdness of the latter in capturing the whole convention and forcing the Evans-Sanders-Hale people out of the hall, not by main force, but by the superior generalship of their leaders and with some semblance of right on their side. There was fully an hour of the opening time spent in scrapping.

The convention opened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the historic old room of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, and a fight at once was begun. It was a fight in which hundreds participated from time to time; a genuine rough and tumble wild and woolly affair precipitated by the efforts of the Evans-Hale delegation to take charge of the rostrum already held by the Oliver-Austin-Brownlow wing. It should be stated just here that the Oliver hosts, who had come in on a special train from East Tennessee at an early hour Wednesday morning, marched right straight to the hall of the House of Representatives and filled the big auditorium shortly after 6 o'clock. They had a key to the hall all right and marched in on the five unsuspecting Evans-Hale guards and took the room. They kept it and held it straight through until the hour for the convention and when the Evans-Hale delegates walked into the room at 10 o'clock the Oliver men were in the saddle. It was on the advent of the Evans followers that the rough house started.

The appearance of Newell Sanders, Lillard and others on the speakers' stand was the signal for a general rough house. The Oliver men seemed to recover instantly from their surprise and they made a rush to get the Evans men off the speakers' stand and the rostrum as well. They made at Newell Sanders and at Lillard and grabbed arms, legs, throats, coats, feet, hands—anything that was visible and tangible and a terrible struggle took place that lasted for a time that seemed an age not only to those who participated, but even to on-lookers. At first the Evans men held their ground. Chairman Sanders, Marshal Duggan, Deputy Marshal McLain and other Evans men fought like demons. Collars and ties were torn off; men were smashed in the face, beat over the head, kicked in the sides and stomach; some were picked up bodily and thrown off the top of the speaker's stand out into the surging mass below. One man almost got a gun out of his pocket on two occasions. Another man rushed around the hall with a hatchet he had pulled out of his back pocket.

Presently the Evans men began to weaken perceptibly. They were exhausted by their struggles, for fresh recruits from the Oliver forces made at them all the while and no new Evans reinforcements could get to the assistance of their men. Newell Sanders seemed to be the object of attack. It was anything to put him down. With disheveled hair, a face as pale as death, his collar and tie torn and his clothes generally disarranged, he tried to fight them off, as did his lieutenants, but to no avail.

The Oliver men, who were also fighting like demons and whose watchword had all along been, "We'll hold the hall against Evans, Hale and all hell," renewed their rushes with redoubled fury. They grabbed Deputy Marshal McLain and rushed him off the platform. Others seized big Jim Duggan and pinioned his arms by sheer force of strength and number and Jim, too, went the way of McLain, off the platform out into the surging masses. Other men who were supporting Chairman Sanders were disposed of likewise. Sam Sells, Chairman of the Alf. Taylor holding delegation in East Tennessee, had been helping to hold up Chairman Sanders. He was thrown off and some one hit him with a chair and a good many licks were passed at him as he was down. Weisenberg, of Memphis, who had Newell Sanders by the feet helping to support him, was also got out of the way and then it came Mr. Sanders' turn. The Oliver men had been after him all the while but his lieutenants up to this time had succeeded in fighting them off. With his reinforcements gone Mr. Sanders fell a victim to the attacking army. The cries of "Throw him off; throw him off" that had resounded through the hall and which emanated from the throats of hundred of Oliver-Brownlow-Austin men, were followed by a physical "throwing-him-off."

H. M. Cox, of Morristown, made a rush at Newell Sanders and got him by the throat with both his brawny hands. Then he bore the Evans leader down off the east side of the rostrum out into the surging mass. He seemed to tighten his hold all the while and it was seen that he was punishing Mr. Sanders severely. The latter began to choke and turn paler still and there were cries of "Don't kill him, for God's sake" from the Evans men while the Oliver fighters as lustily cried "Take the — out on the other side." J. W. Brooks, another East Tennessean, was helping H. M. Cox in disposing of the Chairman. Mr. Sanders was hustled out behind the rostrum to fresh air and seemed to be in a bad way. He was exhausted from the punishment he had received and was pale and weak as well.

About this time a squad of police reached the scene, and they took charge of the rostrum. Contrary to the expectations of the Evans men, the policemen did not attempt to decide which faction was entitled to possession of the rostrum, but announced that they had come to preserve order. The Evans men earlier in the morning had confidently expected that the police would recognize them as the ones to take charge and would clear the hall of the Oliver men.

The meeting then seemed to resolve itself into a confused gathering with two sides trying to hold a convention at the same time and in the same place. Just as much confusion reigned as ever save for the fact that the cops had stopped the fighting. The Oliver men at this time seemed to have the better of the situation and the Evans men were up in the air. The Oliver people went on and transacted their business.

The first speech was made by John Peav, of LaFollette, and amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm.

Responding to the call for him, W. J. Oliver ascended the platform and aroused the enthusiasm of the audience with a red-hot speech. He declared that any free man permitted to stand before that audience ought to be proud of the honor, and proud that that he is an American citizen. He declared that he would not have any office in the gift of the government that paid a dollar. He was fighting for principle and wore the collar of no nor Brownlow could boss him. He spoke of the decrease of the republican vote in Tennessee and declared that it was due to Federal officeholders who boss. He declared that Hale, Evans wanted the vote smaller, because than 100,000. He urged every man in eighty votes were easier to control the hall to stand by his principles and not to leave the hall. "We are going to stay here," he said, "like we did in Knox County till we win. We are in the majority and are going to assert our rights. In a few minutes a tall, majestic form will enter that door, a halo around his head—Nathan W. Hale—and we are expected to bow down to him. Will we do it?" "No,"

(Continued on Page 6.)

## BIG BAPTISTS IN CONFERENCE

### Representatives From All Parts of Country in City.

### MEET AND SELECT CITY WHERE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

**ALL BOARDS REPRESENTED—  
MEETING CHANGED FROM NEW  
YORK—LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,  
WINS OVER NEW ORLEANS BY  
FOUR VOTES — CHAUTAUQUA  
HALL, ONE OF THE LARGEST  
IN AMERICA, OFFERED FOR THE  
SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION  
—CHOICE OF MEETING PLACE  
MADE NECESSARY BY NEW  
YORK'S WITHDRAWAL.**

The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention disposed of an important question at its meeting Thursday morning, March 26. The meeting was called to order by Rev. E. C. Morris, D. D., of Helena, Ark., who is President of the National Baptist Convention. The large attendance that was expected did not materialize, although some noted men were present, and quite a discussion and a lively debate over the proper place for holding the 1908 session took place. After considerable deliberation Lexington, Ky., was selected by a vote of 13 to 9 as the place for the next Convention. The proposition of the supporters of Lexington that appealed to the committee was that the convention would be held in Chautauqua Hall, one of the largest in the country, free of charge, and that the citizens would donate the sum of \$500 towards the expenses of the meeting. When the vote was announced a motion was made to make the selection of Lexington unanimous, which was accordingly done.

The cities that were in the race were as follows: Kansas City, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Louisville, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Nashville, Tenn. Up to the convening of the meeting the Nashville supporters were almost confident that they had a majority of the votes in the committee. But Savannah sent in a strong request signed by a committee of ten representing the Ministers' Union of that city, with a set of resolutions setting forth why the 1908 session should be called there. They declared that Savannah is practically the birthplace of the Negro Baptists in America and that in its city stands the first building ever erected for the exclusive use of any Negro denomination in the United States. It is known as the First African Baptist Church. The cornerstone in the church shows that it is one hundred and thirty-five years old. This, as well as other forcible arguments, was urged by Savannah.

Kentucky, of course, united its forces in favor of Louisville, and then changed to Lexington. Then Nashville saw that it was impossible to capture the convention, the Tennessee delegation, assisted by Arkansas and Alabama, joined the Kentucky forces in favor of Lexington, leaving Boston and Indianapolis with practically no support. The supporters of Savannah were contented with the promise that at another more opportune time they would have an opportunity to entertain the convention.

Among those present with their respective positions and Boards were the following: Rev. E. C. Morris, D. D., Helena, Ark., President of the National Baptist Convention; Prof. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala., Secretary of the National Baptist Convention; Prof. T. O. Fuller, Memphis, Tenn., Assistant Secretary of the National Baptist Convention; Rev. Robt. Mitchell, D. D., Bowling Green, Ky., Auditor; Rev. T. J. Searcy, D. D., Memphis, Tenn., Vice President of the National Convention; Rev. W. J. McMichael, D. D., Memphis, Tenn., Member of Home Mission Board; Rev. W. W. Whitton, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. J. P. Robinson, D. D., Little Rock, Ark., Chairman of the Home Mission Board; Rev. R. M. Caver, Little Rock, Ark., Superin-

tendent of Missions; Rev. C. H. Clark, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., Chairman of the Publishing Board; Rev. L. G. Jordan, D. D., Louisville, Ky., Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board; Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., Secretary of the Publishing Board; Rev. A. A. Cooley, D. D., Mound Bayou, Miss., Secretary of the Ministers' Benefit Association Board; Rev. E. J. Fisher, D. D., Chicago, Ill., Member of Publishing Board; Rev. W. S. Ellington, B. A., Nashville, Tenn., Editorial Secretary; Rev. Thomas W. Cook, Dixon, Tenn.; Rev. J. C. Lott, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. T. J. Townsend, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. Wm. Haynes, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., Publishing Board; Rev. G. B. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn., Publishing Board; Prof. J. W. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., President of Roger Williams University; Rev. E. M. Lawrence, Nashville, Educational Board; H. A. Boyd, Nashville, Publishing Board.

Telegrams and letters were pouring in all the morning from various members and officers expressing their inability to be present giving their proxy to other members. Dr. Morris stated that with the proxies in hand a full representation of the Boards and the officers of the Convention were present.

There was a distinguished gathering of divines and laymen of the National Baptist Convention in session in this city yesterday, they came from all parts of the United States in response to a call by the President of the National Baptist Convention for the purpose of deciding where its 1908 session will be held. These actions were necessary on the account of New York City withdrawing its invitation to entertain this great body of Baptists in their next annual convention which was to have been held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in September.

### NANCE DIXON'S ABLE DEFENSE.

There have been some warm times in politics in and around Davidson county during the past week. The meeting of the State Executive Committee, which was held on Tuesday prior to the opening of the State Convention and which had for its consideration several contests from various counties, will be remembered for years to come, and the masterly speech and the eloquent appeal made before it by Mr. Nance Dixon, of Clarksville, Tenn., who is the only member of the State Executive Committee—in fact, he is all there is that the Negro can claim to the state's machine of the party. Some one had made a slight remark—as is customary when these meetings are called in the big hotels—about Dixon being in the meeting. Already incensed over the treatment of the last visit some weeks ago, he took occasion this time to silence the guns of some of the moguls amid a scene equaled only by that of the late Norris Wright Cuney, of Texas, when he was defending his cause before the National Committee in St. Louis in 1896. Dixon flew at his would-be critics and challenged the admiration of the entire committee. He is the republican leader of Montgomery county, and was only recently elected a member of the City Council of Clarksville by a large majority. In his speech Mr. Dixon defended his color and the race, its honesty and devotion to the G. O. P. in picturesque style. He waved his arms and shook his fists in true oratorical fashion, shouted his words in a loud voice and held the Committee spellbound for a few minutes. Mr. Dixon is the committeeman from the Sixth district.

### DEATH OF MRS. BURRELL.

A telegram was received in Nashville Sunday morning announcing the death of Mrs. Lizzie Burrell who was the wife of Rev. J. L. Burrell, D. D., pastor of the Progress Baptist Church, at their residence, 2809 Milan street, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Burrell had a host of friends in Nashville. She was here during the National Baptist Sunday School Congress, which held its first annual session in the Spruce Street Baptist Church in 1906. While here she was the guest of Mrs. A. B. Carter, of Gay street.

The funeral services, according to telegraphic information, were held Tuesday. The deceased was one of national reputation. Having been born and reared in New Orleans she finished from the best schools of the city and was an untiring church worker being personally acquainted with the work of all denominations in the "Crescent City." She leaves a husband, mother and father, with sorrowing friends throughout the United States, to mourn her loss.

## A ROTTEN APPLE IN THE BARREL

### One William Silvers May Be Aptly Styled as Such.

### NOT CONTENT TO BE IN PEACE. TROUBLE IN HIS TRACKS.

**DESIRE THAT HE BE DISCHARGED  
FROM SERVICE—BEST INTER-  
EST OF DEPARTMENT DE-  
MANDS IT—HAS CAUSED TROU-  
BLE WHEREVER LOCATED—  
DAILY PAPER COLORS SITU-  
ATION—COMPANY WILL NOT BE  
DISBANDED—THE GUILTY CAN  
BE SEPARATED FROM THE IN-  
NOCENT—CITY OFFICIALS KNOW  
HOW TO METE OUT JUSTICE.**

The attempt of a reporter of one of the daily papers of this city to create sentiment against the colored fire company in East Nashville has fallen flat, and these heroes of many perilous battles in the interest of the people are still recognized as men of valor and as honest as their reputations have shown them to be. The American of Sunday morning had the following to say:

"Charges will be preferred by Chief Rozetta against two Negro firemen within the next few days the charges being based upon statements made by Hugh F. Smith who lives 937 Russell street. The two firemen, Wallace and Silvers, of Engine Company No. 4, in East Nashville, will be charged with having tempted to extort money from Mr. Smith for alleged services rendered at a fire at his house a few days ago. The charges have not been preferred as yet, but will be within the next few days and probably Monday. Mayor Brown has been informed of the allegations made by Mr. Smith in regard to the two men, and he will call the Civil Service Commission to meet as soon as he has received the charges. If the papers in the case are received Monday, the trial will be called for the following Monday. The law requires the intervention of five days between the filing of charges and the trial. Mayor Brown usually allows seven days to intervene.

"Mr. Smith states that the fire was extinguished before the firemen arrived on the scene. Silvers is said to have come to him first. He did not demand any money, but paved the way for his partner to do so. The men, it is alleged, claimed to have been very careful of the property after the fire, stating that by being careless with the water, etc., the furniture would have been greatly damaged. Wallace, it is alleged, then demanded \$4. When Mr. Smith questioned him very closely he is said to have retracted his demand for money and changed it to a request for a loan of \$4. It is not known what effect such an action as this, in case these men are proved guilty, will have upon the Board of Public Works in removing the Negro company from the department. There was some agitation along this line some time ago, but it was stated at the time that the people of that section of the city were anxious that the company be retained, and in accord with their wishes no action leading to their removal was taken."

The Negroes of Nashville are universally of the opinion that the city officials owe it to forty thousand black citizens and to every citizen of this municipality to rid the fire department of this trouble-making character. William Silvers, on every hand can be heard discussing the record of this individual. When he was sent to the College Street Chemical Company it was running in smooth order, but it was only a short time before trouble was brewing, and following in close succession came the announcement that a white man had to be put in charge to keep matters quiet. The next move was to make that company half white and half colored; and then came a transfer of Silvers to the Woodland street company. From that day until the announcement last Sunday the people have been restless and the news was not a surprise. The question hardest